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fanation, although it might have shocked the piety of the Speaker, might have been passed over even without inquiry.

Why then are you in the tower?—Our hearts tell us it is because you are Sir Francis Burdett—because your presence is painful to the seat-selling crew—because to all unprincipled factions contending for power and pelf you are a common enemy : one who, equally regardless of ins or of outs, looks neither to the right hand nor to the left, but only straight forward to the constitution and the liberties of your country.

Imprisonment, sir, is not in itself en-
viable; but it may be made so. To you,
it is a just cause of exultation. You triumph. Your enemies only are degraded. Intending to involve you in public odium, they accused you of unconstitutional conduct, of violence, and of shedding innocent blood. But odium recoils; the false and feeble accusation has, by an awful public voice, at which they tremble, been hurled back in thunder on themselves, and they are universally pronounced invaders of the constitution, men of violence, men of blood—endeavouring to lower your reputation, they have doubled the public con-

fidence in your knowledge, your wisdom, your integrity.—Meaning punishment, they have conferred reward. Deserving disgrace, they have bestowed on you the highest honour in their gift—their own impotent malice! But, panic stricken, to shun danger they rush on destruction, they saw not, that, in violating your person, they were promoting your purpose; in forcing you from your seat, they were forwarding your work; in the persecution of the reformer, they were accelerating reform!

Infatuation thus frustrated all their counsels, foreign or domestic. But what then?—It pleaseth our borough-monger sovereigns that such men shall rule the law. And are they not fit servants of such masters?

Accept, illustrious Countryman, once more, the thanks of our hearts; together with our earnest prayers to Heaven for your health; that you may, ere long, renew your parliamentary exertions, in co-operation with the honest, among your brethren of the house, and all other good men, towards a complete restoration of our two-fold constitution, for the salvation of our country!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

ULSTER.

A few inhabitants of Belfast observing the impracticability of their children having justice done them in their education at the public schools, in consequence of those schools being so much crowded, that the teachers have it not in their power to do (however well disposed) their duty to all their scholars—have adopted a plan, which they conceive likely to turn out much to the advantage of their children, with a considerable saving to themselves.

They have engaged a young man of abilities as a teacher, at a stated salary, providing him with a house, and the necessary furniture, at their own expense; no greater number of scholars than 25 can be admitted; the subscribers defraying the whole expense in proportion to the number of children each may have at school, the management to be under the controul of a committee of themselves.

It is worthy of remark, that the young man above alluded to has received his education at the Belfast weekly, or Sunday-school; and, upon due examination, has been found perfectly capable of teaching English, Writing, and Arithmetic; being all the branches attempted to be taught at that useful seminary.

How gratifying to the soul of humanity, to find that institution rising to such eminence, by the exertions of a few philanthropic individuals, mostly composed of young men, who willingly appropriate that time (applied by others to amusement on Sundays) for the purpose of instructing those whose situation in life renders it impossible by other means to obtain education.

By this means a double purpose is served; those children who would otherwise be wandering the streets on Sundays, contracting habits of vice, are

usefully employed in storing their minds with knowledge during school hours; and a degree of emulation is so far excited, that numbers of them are learning their lessons at home, when in other circumstances they might, and in all probability would, be wasting their time in idleness or mischief.

Married.... At Coleraine, Robert Kyle, esq. of Laurel-hill, to Miss Murray of Cookstown.

Mr. Wm. Waugh of Londonderry, to Miss Cochran of Artcliffe, near Coleraine.

Mr. Michael Mooney to Miss Bullen, both of Belfast.

Mr. Peter McCormick to Miss Stiitt, both of Belfast.

Mr. John Marshall, of Milltown, to Miss Crockett, of Newtowncunningham.

Mr. Benjamin Storey, to Miss E. Reilly, both of Newry.

Mr. Anthony Davison, of Killileagh, to Miss E. Russel, of Ballymacconnell.

Surgeon Johnston, of the navy, to Miss Armstrong, of Brookborough.

Mr. Phillip Watson, captain of the ship Perseverance, to Miss Brown of Kinsale.

Mr. John Munn, to Miss Haslett, both of Derry.

Died.... At Belfast, Mr. John Smylie.

At Dundonald, the Rev. Jacob Haslett.

Near Coagh, Mrs. Boyle.

Mrs. Morrell, of Ballyquin, co. Derry.

At Antrim, Mr. Alexander Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Cochran, of Coleraine.

At Carnmoney, Mrs. Jane Staunton.

A Lifford, Mr. David Pyke, and Mr. John Evans, aged 90.

Rev. E. Storey, of Boked, co. Cavan.

Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Waring-street, Belfast.

Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Mr. S. Cunningham,
Crookedstone.
At Portadown, Rev. George Blacker, Vicar of
Sego, co. Armagh.

In Ballycastle, Miss Macnaghten.
Rev. Walter Galbraith, dissenting minister at
Londonderry.
Near Randalstown, Miss Eliza Agnew.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

From April 20, till May 20.

THE present season has proved one of the latest that can be recollected for upwards of thirty years, and since the dry weather set in, we have had so great a continuance of cold easterly winds, that very little vegetation has ensued.

The great demand for hay even at the present advanced time of the year, shows the extraordinary backwardness of the Spring, and unless the ensuing summer proves extremely favourable, there is much reason to expect a later harvest than has been experienced for many years.

It is a favourable circumstance for the country, that so great a proportion of the oats that are sown, is of that kind called the Potatoe Oats, which not only ripens earlier, but may be cut in a greener state than any of the other species, without injury to the crop.

The wheat crops continue to look well, but the barley and oats are not sufficiently advanced to allow of any judgment being formed of their future state.

A good deal of flax-seed it is presumed has been sown this year, but it is not easy to determine, what the result may be; the backwardness of the season has protracted the sowing much beyond the most favourable time and it is to be feared a great deal of the seed that was sowed last year is of inferior quality and will not be productive; if the ensuing summer proves favourable for saving seed, it is to be hoped the farmers will avail themselves of it. The great loss and disappointment that lately were occasioned by the want of a timely supply of foreign seed, clearly show the necessity of rendering ourselves less dependant on other countries for the raw material of our staple manufacture, and although the humidity of our climate may sometimes throw considerable obstructions in our way, as in the case of last year, we ought not to suffer ourselves to be discouraged from persevering in the attempt.

The demand for dry cattle has not been as brisk as usual at this season, principally owing to the backwardness of the Spring, indeed the greater part of those that have been brought to market, are in very bad condition; a scarcity of fodder and want of grass have produced this effect, and will probably continue to do so until the occupiers of land more generally get into the practice of laying down their fields with grass-seeds, instead of leaving them to nature, which in exhausted ground seldom produces a sole of grass sufficient for feeding cattle in less than three years, and mostly it not always encourages such a growth of weeds, as impoverishes the soil instead of helping it.

The prices of grain have not advanced since last report; the extraordinary rise in provisions so positively predicted to be the consequence of allowing the stalls to work has not taken place.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FAILURES, by their frequency and magnitude, continue to alarm the Commercial world, and afford a practical refutation of the pompous state of the Empire, as set forth by the English prime Minister on his opening the budget. The lottery of speculation has latterly been adverse to the dashers; the regular channels of trade have been closed, not less by the absurd regulations of our Orders in Council, than by the decrees of the French ruler. The system of paper has extended too far, and in our immediate district the issue of private bank-notes has been too extensive, as has been evinced by the quantity that flowed in on the banks for payment, and clearly manifested, that too much paper was afloat, more than a healthful circulation could absorb. But these things work their own remedy. Less paper must be issued, and men in trade must take in their sails, in the present hard blowing weather. In the late calm, many acted with too confident notions of security: they looked no further than to the present moment, and while paper could be easily exchanged for paper, heedlessly proceeded...